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other such lives, whose careers help to explain many points in our history. Lucas was born in Virginia, but early in life removed to southern Ohio. He took much interest in militia matters, and was a soldier in Hull's ill-fated Detroit expedition. He also served in the State legislature as an ardent Jeffersonian republican for many years. In 1832, he was president of the first democratic national convention at Baltimore and, from that year until 1836, he served as governor of Ohio. The most important event during his administration was the so-called Toledo War between Ohio and Michigan over their boundary. The esteem he gained from his State caused the people to name the county in which Toledo is situated for him. In 1838, he was appointed governor of Iowa and there, curiously enough, became involved in a similar boundary difficulty—this time with Missouri. The record of his efforts to promote temperance, economy in administration, and education is interesting and helps toward our understanding the evolution of territories into States. After President Harrison removed Lucas from the governorship, he continued to reside in Iowa and died there in 1853. The sources used by the author of the *Life* are given in the notes, which are grouped together in the back of the book, and there is an excellent index. A careful reading of the book has disclosed few misprints and but one mistake by Mr. Parish and that one a use of the word *brigade* for *regiment* on p. 10. The later numbers of the Iowa Biographical Series will be most useful to students of history and politics, if they maintain the standard Mr. Parish has set up in this initial volume.

Registration of Voters: A Practical Guide for the Preparation of the Lists. For the Use of Overseers, Assistant Overseers, Vestry Clerks, Town Clerks, Registration Officers and Rate Collectors, and all Persons Connected with the Registration of Electors. By M. MOLONEY. (London: Sweet and Maxwell, Ltd. Pp. ix, 261.)

The Registration of Voters is intended for the use of the men whose duty it is to prepare the lists of voters in parliamentary constituencies. It is a practical manual, based on the precept sent out each year to the registration officers under the registration order in council. This precept sets out in detail and in chronological order the duties which registration officers must perform in the preparation of the voters' lists. The method followed by Mr. Moloney, is to print in small type a section of the precept, followed by explanatory notes in larger type. The notes warn the

officers of possible mistakes and pitfalls, give definitions of doubtful terms and give explanations intended to make clear the duty of the officer under the precept.

The work of registration in England is highly complex. The lists are not identical for municipal and parliamentary elections, and even for parliamentary elections there are differences between the registration list for a county division and that for a borough. Lists must also be drawn up for county council elections, borough elections, urban and rural district and parish council elections. There is, for example, an ownership qualification for a parish council election which would not qualify a man to vote in a borough election. Married women, duly qualified, may vote for district and parish councils, but are barred from voting in county or borough council elections; while no woman can qualify for the parliamentary franchise. In the county divisions there are various freeholder qualifications that are not recognized in borough elections; while the lodger and service voters who are on the parliamentary lists cannot exercise the municipal franchise.

The complexity of a system of representation which is based on property rather than on the individual, and which tries to be democratic and yet at the same time to set up barriers against too great an inroad of voters, may be seen at a glance on turning over the pages of Mr. Moloney's manual. The style is bare and bald, not an unnecessary word is added to the directions set out for the registration officers, yet it takes him 244 pages to define and set out the rights of Englishmen to vote for representatives in parliament or on local governing bodies, as owners, occupiers or lodgers, with all the restrictions that surround the franchise and the objections that may be brought against a name that has found its way on to the preliminary list. So complex a subject as registration has, of course, already its text-books. These have, however, usually been prepared for the use of the agents of the political parties or for lawyers in contested cases. Mr. Moloney's handbook is the contribution of a revising barrister, whose experience is necessarily of the widest, and is intended for the practical everyday use of the registration officers who are not political partisans, and whose aim it is to have their lists as free as possible from errors or objections. Hence it is the clearest account, yet in existence, of the working of the English registration laws.

A. G. P.